

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XXII

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1915.

NO. 33

WESTERN MEAT CO. EXTENDS VISITORS TO PLANT HOSPITALITY

Two hundred or more members of the National Association of Master Butchers were the recipients of Western Meat Company hospitality on Thursday last. The invitation was extended by the officials of the Western Meat Company, as a fitting culmination of the annual gathering and convention of the association, which this year was held during the week in San Francisco.

The members of the association were escorted by M. D. Gallagher, head of the fresh meat department, and by F. J. Coulter, traffic manager of the Western Meat Company, on a specially conducted train to their large plant located in this city, where they arrived at about 10 o'clock and were there introduced to J. O. Snyder, the superintendent of the plant. Under his able guidance the whole party was taken on an interesting tour of inspection over the entire establishment. An excellent opportunity was afforded the visitors of seeing the actual workings of this huge industrial unit in its various departments. They were enabled to follow the various stages of development, from the raw product as it enters the factory on its feet to the perfect, finished article as it reaches the consumer. Many of the visitors who were familiar with "The Jungle," were surprised at the striking contrast which they saw. Here there was nothing to hide or conceal from public scrutiny. Cleanliness, system and precision were the keynote of all activities as they witnessed to their satisfaction.

After two hours thus spent, the entire party was taken to an improvised banquet hall in the box factory, where a delicious and refreshing luncheon was served. Mrs. James E. Sullivan was called to Yreka this week to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Roddick, who is known to some of the old residents of this city.

Frank Lee, who has been foreman of the open hearth furnaces at the local steel plant, has been transferred to Seattle, where he will fill a similar position for the same company. Evan Thomas, who preached on the streets of this city for several days, has been adjudged insane by the county lunacy commission at Redwood City and committed to the hospital at Agnew by Superior Judge Buck.

The picnic given by the Druids of this city and Colma at Lovchen Gardens in Colma on Sunday last was a success and a largely attended affair. The committee in charge saw that all present enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent.

Invitations have been issued to attend a lecture and demonstration of a new cooking utensil, to be given in the Grace Guild Hall at the corner of Grand and Spruce avenues, South San Francisco, on Wednesday, August 18th, at 3 p. m. A 35-cent mixing bowl of this ware will be given away free of charge. An admission fee of 15 cents will be charged, which will go to the guild.

Last Tuesday, while attending a baseball game in San Francisco, A. Sahiburg of Redwood City had his automobile stolen while it was stationed in front of the ball grounds.

The next day an abandoned machine was discovered on San Bruno road, near the Parkinson place in this city, and Marshal Kneese had it towed to this city, when it was found to be the missing Sahiburg auto. Its state license number is 142,336.

H. J. Sherrard and Benjamin Taylor are off for a week's vacation, leaving South San Francisco to-morrow (Sunday). They are out for a long hiking tour through the Santa Clara mountains, going prepared with an idea that more sport can be found in this mode of travel and believe in Knowles' back-to-nature style, sleeping in the open. The boys are taking along an extra pair of shoes, and Jack has his trusted 22-caliber rifle with which to kill the bear and wild animals they expect to come in contact with.

An inquest in the case of the death of Chris Wunderlech last Sunday night in this city was held in the city hall by Coroner W. A. Brooke last Tuesday evening. The verdict of the jury was that Wunderlech "came to his death by being struck by street car No. 48." He received a basal fracture of the skull. There were no bruises on his body. His right ear was torn off. Wunderlech worked in the meat cutting department at the packing house. He was 48 years of age.

Several members of the local aerie of Eagles visited the exposition Thursday.

A negro once displayed his wisdom when he remarked:

"When Ah prays to de Lawd to send me a chicken Ah gen'ly goes hungry, but when Ah prays to de Lawd to send me after a chicken, Ah mos' gen'ly has a chicken in de pot."

It is the same case with a bank account. Nobody in his right mind is going to hand you a nice fat bank balance. It's up to you to go after it. Start now. One dollar starts you off.

4% Interest Paid on Savings

Bank of South San Francisco

COMMERCIAL SAVINGS

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

The dredging operations at the harbor front have started.

Miss Muriel Berry of Yreka, Cal., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. James E. Sullivan, in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Morton of Marine View visited Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lodge in this city this week.

Mrs. Robert Hagedorn and family are off for a week's stay at Antioch, where Emile L. Palany resides.

Peter Conniff of Los Angeles, who resided in this city over twenty years ago, was a visitor here this week.

P. Decker, formerly an employee at the steel plant, who has been away a little over a year, has returned to this city.

F. H. Manss of the Alpine Lumber Company, San Francisco, visited Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Eby in this city on Thursday.

The ten-inch mill at the big steel plant will start up next Monday, when a double shift in the whole plant will prevail.

The Magnolia Social Club of this city will give a launch ride around the bay on Sunday, September 19th. Tickets can be purchased at the local drug store.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The county board of supervisors met in regular session at Redwood City last Monday.

The following was a portion of the business transacted:

Assessor C. D. Hayward appeared before the board and asked that he be allowed under the general state law to employ an extra man in his office at \$5 per day, to assist in changing the maps and making them conform with the assessments.

The assessor was allowed additional help.

Under Sheriff H. W. Lampkin appeared before the board and asked that a telephone be installed in the home of Robert Congdon, the newly appointed deputy at San Mateo. The request was granted.

Under Sheriff Lampkin also asked and was granted permission to purchase three deputies' badges for the sheriff's office.

County Engineer Neuman stated that the United Railroads had offered to make the fill at Holy Cross cemetery for 20 cents per cubic yard.

Engineer Neuman was authorized to make the fill and enter into an agreement with the railroad company for the proper carrying out of the work.

County Surveyor Neuman, who in company with Supervisors MacBain, Casey and Brown had gone to Rockaway to investigate the trouble the contractors were having in securing sufficient rock from Stone & Co., reported that the blame lay equally between Stone & Co. and the Ocean Shore Railroad Company. The latter company agreed to secure ten additional cars from the Southern Pacific at a cost of 55 cents per car, and asked that the county stand this expense. Stone & Co. assured the surveyor that they would get out rock enough to keep the contractors busy.

Surveyor Neuman was authorized to proceed with the above arrangements with the Ocean Short railroad.

The treasurer having reported that there was due this county the sum of \$10,325.85 from the state, on account of auto licenses and justices' fees, it was ordered that the district attorney draw up resolutions authorizing the auditor to divide the above amount between the five township funds.

The county engineer was instructed to secure a temporary road through the Hamlin property from the state highway to the old county road adjoining Holy Cross cemetery.

LOUIS MARKIN CAPTURED.

From Idaho comes the report that a man supposed to be Louis Markin, or Coynt, who escaped from the jail at Redwood City a few months ago, has been captured by the police in that state. Sheriff Sheehan of this county has been communicated with regarding the capture of Markin, for whom the sheriff's office has been searching ever since his escape from the jail at Redwood City, together with Jim Smith of Daly City, both of whom were awaiting trial. Markin is known to the police as a very desperate man and has previously served terms in various penitentiaries.

A few improved lots on Grand avenue for sale at a bargain. South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company. See John F. Mager, Sales Agent. Advt.

Do You Want a Home?

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company will build you a house on any lot in South San Francisco, on very easy terms. Select your lot, choose your design and apply at the Company's office, 306 Linden avenue, for full particulars.

BASEBALL

South City Merchants Win Again.

Last Sunday the South City Merchants crossed bats with the League of the Cross Cadets team, and, of course, the Merchants won.

It was a fast game and was feature by the pitching of Guenley, who allowed but four scattered hits. He also laced out three clean hits for himself. The classy fielding of the team helped to make the game interesting.

Manager Kent broke into the game and did his share by getting two bingles. His base running was another great feature.

To-morrow the South City Merchants will play the Oro Finos of San Francisco at 10 a. m.

Score:

SOUTH CITY MERCHANTS		AB.	R.	H.
Hyland, cf.	5	1	1	0
Ryan, 3b.	3	0	0	2
Carreiro, c.	5	1	2	0
Cordano, ss.	5	1	0	2
Guenley, p.	4	3	3	0
Kent rf.	4	1	2	0
Balloni, lf.	4	0	1	1
Schultz, 1b. and 3b.	4	0	1	2
Mahoney, 2b.	4	0	2	0
*Davis, 1b.	2	1	1	1
Totals	40	8	13	

*Replaced Ryan in fifth.

LEAGUE OF CROSS CADETS.

LEAGUE OF CROSS CADETS		AB.	R.	H.
Henry, c.	4	0	0	0
Brosnar, 1b.	4	0	1	0
Quigley, cf.	4	0	1	0
Hill, 2b.	4	0	1	0
Palma, 3b.	4	1	0	0
Finnity, ss.	3	0	0	0
Knowles, lf.	3	0	0	0
Dillon, rf.	3	1	0	0
Geary, p.	3	1	1	0
Totals	32	3	4	

SUMMARY.

Two-base hits—Carreiro, Schultz, Brosnar, Stolen bases—Kent, Carreiro (2). Struck out—By Guenley, 7; by Geary, 7. Time of game—2 hours. Umpires—Monize and Schmidt. Scorer—John Foley.

For Rent—An eight-room house on Grand avenue. Apply at the city hall. Advt.

For Sale at a Bargain—Two modern cottages on Baden avenue. Close in. E. E. Cunningham & Co. Advt.

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For Sale at a Barg

"THE CHRISTIAN"

In the announcement by the All-Star Feature Distributors, Inc., that Hall Caine's superb love story, "The Christian," produced by the Vitagraph-Liebler company, will be presented at the Royal Theatre on Tuesday, August 17th, it is stated that this is the finest acting film drama ever made. It is reasonable to believe this prediction, because the Liebler company made the original production of "The Christian" in this country, with Miss Viola Allen in the character of Glory Quayle, with a notable cast. The play ran for eight consecutive seasons, to enormous business. Also the Liebler company, as the producers of the most elaborate stage spectacles, such as "The Garden of Allah," "Joseph and His Brethren," and in their presentation of Mr. George Arliss in "Disraeli," have been noted for their superb presentation of drama. On this account alone we may expect all that is promised in the forthcoming production of "The Christian."

A brief account of the story as it has been arranged by Eugene Mullin from Hall Caine's scenario, will serve to describe the character of the photoplay.

The prologue opens up in the Isle of Man. All scenes are confined to the island, and all the principal personages are here introduced and their relationships made manifest, as in the play, although the treatment of the action and scenes must necessarily differ from the worded drama.

John Storm, son of Lord Storm, loves Glory, but their relative positions in life make their ultimate union well-nigh impossible. Lord Storm has built up big hopes on his son's future, and longs for the time when a parliamentary career will make his son's name famous. John is not in sympathy with his father's ideas, and impressed by the simple doctrines of a very dear friend, Father Lamplugh, a monastic, visiting the island, is imbued with a religious fervor which makes him think of the church as a possible vocation.

Come three vacationists to the island—Lord Robert Ure, Polly Love, a hospital nurse, and Horatio Drake, Lord Robert's intimate friend. Glory Quayle, thrown in contact with the merry Londoners, more than ever becomes anxious to go to the great city,

begs to be taken to the hospital. Father Lamplugh superintends his removal.

Meanwhile John, deprived of his companionship, such as it is, of Brother Paul, and secretly restless and chafing under the life of rigorous restraint imposed by the severe monastic rules, longs for freedom and Glory.

In the hospital, Paul dies in Polly's arms. Polly faints over his dead body, and Glory, in assisting her to her room, makes a startling discovery.

After Polly's baby is born she is expelled from the hospital, and Glory, for defending her against the attacks of the sanctimonious satellites of the head nurse and spiritual adviser, Archdeacon Wealthy, meets with a similar fate.

Glory visits Drake and accepts his offer of a music hall engagement. Her first appearance is a great success. Glory takes in Polly and her baby, without letting any one know about it.

At the same time John Storm quits the brotherhood and returns to the outer world.

Lord Robert Ure becomes engaged to Vera MacCrae.

Some time later John Storm visits Glory, becomes aware of Drake's intimacy with the girl, fears for and warns her. John accidentally discovers Polly Love in Glory's apartments, finds for the first time that she has given birth to a child, and, calling Glory's attention to a newspaper paragraph announcing the marriage of Lord Robert and Vera, declares his intention of visiting that nobleman and demanding that he provide for the poor girl and infant.

John, whose father's death has left him a considerable income, invests most of the money in leasing a large hall, next to the music hall. This he converts into a club room or meeting house, and soon, by his good works and powers of eloquence, becomes the idol of the surrounding neighborhood.

Lord Robert, scheming to revenge himself upon John Storm, insinuates to Drake and the music hall manager that their present place is far too small for the great business which Glory's success has brought them, and advises buying over the adjoining hall to extend the house. The manager is

recently of William B. Joyce, president of the National Surety Company of New York, who boasted that thirty-seven years ago he was a newsboy on the streets of Grand Rapids, Mich., getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning to shout his papers. He said: "I wouldn't wipe out that experience for thousands of dollars." There was no law then limiting hours of service of boys and girls. There were no obstructions in the pathway of progress. There were no faddists, such as we have now, who believe that every one's labor can be measured by precisely the same standard and that the law must fix the hours of service and a minimum wage. It remains to be seen whether, under these new-fangled notions, we shall have the same sturdy independence, tireless industry and strong ambition that gave the office boy of other days the foundation of rapid advancement.

—Leslie's.

For centuries it has been remarked, and returning travelers to-day relate, that a strange growth of thick weeds and sedge near the surface of the waters of the Nile, above Khartum, is responsible for the impassability of the river at that point. To any one who has visited the Sudan the barely navigable Nile about that region is a source of great disappointment. Ex-President Roosevelt particularly commented upon it.

Baedeker carriers may now save their tears. These vain regrets are literally wasted on the desert air, for two German pondits, Herr Dr. von Rath and Profesor von Horing, together with an English military savant, after a painstaking investigation of this fiber-like moss, have constructed a startling theory that this was the sort of stuff that, under proper geological conditions, became what we recognize as coal. Then they set about to prove their hypothesis by facts.

The periodic flooding of Egypt by the Nile may or may not have something to do with the rapid accumulation of this sedge, called sudd. It

possibly has nothing whatever to do with this formation, but that is neither here nor there, so far as coal is concerned. The essential fact is that it gathers so quickly in the waters of the blue and white Nile that the application of such a refuse and waste to fuel uses will produce a cheap and easily accessible material. Because coal is almost completely absent, and practically prohibited for fuel uses, at the necessarily high price in the Sudan, industrial development of the country has been seriously retarded.

The Office Boy's Chances.

Boys! "We are most particular about our office boys because they generally become heads of our departments." So testified that noted captain of industry, J. Ogden Armour, before the federal commission on industrial relations at Chicago. Let the office boy find in this his inspiration. He will be the future captain of industry, railroad or bank president, if he proves by his industry and integrity that he is worthy of promotion. The newspapers told the story

Note—The first show will commence at 7 p. m., the second at 9 p. m.

We are transferred (for a few scenes only) to the monastery. Brother Paul, in a dying condition,

Grace Washburn in "When It Strikes Home"



Presented at Royal Theatre Sunday, August 15th.

CAST.

Dick Hartley Edwin August
Vera Dupont Grace Washburn
Muriel Worth Muriel Ostriche

The World film corporation releases the five-part photoplay, Grace Washburn in "When It Strikes Home," produced by the Charles K. Harris Film Company, with Muriel Ostriche in the support.

This is a story of sudden infatuation and its consequences. In its lifemain incident you can discern truth to life. On a "dare," a young fellow goes through the marriage ceremony with a dancing girl. They were in the habit of meeting at (let us say) Jack's or Churchill's after the show at nights, and he, "half soused," fell for her. And there you are. The boy had a rich father on the

produce exchange, and when the news

got into print by the New York Journal route, old man Hartley had the marriage annulled and shipped the boy off to foreign parts. And when he returned to New York he married a respectable, nice girl, prospered and lived happily.

The cast-off girl, however, had a child, and the boy came to be adopted by the Hartleys in ignorance of his origin.

The mother disappeared and became a sister of mercy. Her son's grandfather, meeting with an accident, is taken to a hospital in which his mother is living as Sister Ursula. Mother and son accidentally meet and mutual recognition ensues. The boy, now a doctor, marries the girl of his choice, and the sister of mercy returns to her clostral life.

The story gives opportunities to the producer for introducing many striking scenes.

USE NILE WEEDS IN PLACE OF WOOD.

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In Westminster Abbey.

There has just been restored to its proper place in Westminster Abbey the wrought-iron grille, of sixteenth century workmanship, which originally surrounded the tomb of Lady Margaret Beaufort (afterward Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII, and grandmother of Henry VIII), after it had been missing for nearly 100 years. The tomb of the countess—which stands at the east end of the north aisle of Henry VII's chapel—is one of the most beautiful in the abbey. It is the work of the famous Florentine artist, Pietro Torrigiano, and his English assistants, and the effigy is generally considered to be a remarkable achievement of monumental sculpture, and of the hands, lean and wrinkled, but beautiful in shape and pose, it has been said that no such

pair of hands was ever elsewhere sculptured.—Indianapolis Journal.

Psychological Balm.

Our idea of an optimist is the unlucky poker player who consoles himself at 4 a. m. with the thought that money doesn't bring happiness anyhow.

South San Francisco

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

June 15, 1915.

BAY SHORE CUTOFF

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:08 a. m.

(Except Sunday)

7:01 a. m.

(Except Sunday)

7:16 a. m.

7:42 a. m.

(Except Sunday)

8:03 a. m.

(Except Sunday)

8:44 a. m.

(Except Sunday)

9:23 a. m.

9:53 a. m.

11:28 a. m.

1:42 p. m.

3:42 p. m.

5:14 p. m.

5:32 p. m.

7:04 p. m.

7:28 p. m.

8:24 p. m.

(Except Saturday and Sunday)

11:39 p. m.

(Saturday and Sunday)

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:47 a. m.

7:17 a. m.

(Except Sunday)

8:28 a. m.

10:58 a. m.

11:58 a. m.

1:37 p. m.

3:17 p. m.

4:36 p. m.

5:24 p. m.

(Except Sunday)

5:58 p. m.

6:25 p. m.

(Except Sunday)

6:47 p. m.

8:27 p. m.

10:16 p. m.

12:02 p. m.

(Theatre Train)

POSTOFFICE

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. Money order office open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Mails leave Postoffice twenty minutes before trains.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAIL

Mail arrives—

From the north at..... 6:47 a. m.

" " " " 11:58 a. m.

" " north 12:13 p. m.

" " south 2:18 p. m.

" " south 3:41 p. m.

" " north 4:26 p. m.

E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

Mail leaves—

For the south at..... 6:47 a. m.

" " north 8:04 a. m.

" " south 11:58 a. m.

" " north 12:13 p. m.

" " south 2:18 p. m.

" " north 3:41 p. m.

" " south 4:26 p. m.

" " north 7:03 p. m.

E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—G. W. Holston (President), F. A. Cunningham, Geo. H. Wallace, J. H. Kelley, J. C. McGovern, Clerk and Deputy Tax Collector..... W. J. Smith

Treasurer..... E. P. Kauffmann

Attorney..... J. W. Colebord

Engineer and Supt. of Streets..... George A. Kneese

Recorder..... Wm. Rehberg

Marshal..... H. W. Kneese

Night Watchman..... W. P. Acheson

Health Officer..... Dr. I. W. Keith

BOARD OF HEALTH—E. E. Cunningham, William Hickey, Dr. I. W. Keith, George Kneese (Secretary).

SCHOOL TRUSTEES—C. C. Conrad, E. N. Brown, J. J. Dowd.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

Judge Superior Court..... G. H. Buck

DO YOU KNOW

That a World's Business of Rapidly Increasing
Magnitude Is Centering Around San Francisco?

DO YOU KNOW that the captains of finance and industry everywhere predict for San Francisco and her environments from now on a quick development and of colossal proportions, both industrially and commercially?

Do you know that South San Francisco is the best-located and best-proven industrial city to-day within this center of great promise?

Do you know that now is the best time for making an investment in South San Francisco property?

Values will never be less and the possibilities of big increase are everywhere within her borders.

Buy and build at once, for the demand for buildings by good tenants is away beyond the supply.

Inquire at the Office of the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company for Information
Office Open Sundays, Bank Building

**NEXT TIME
YOU BAKE ...**

USE

CALIFENE

It will make your friends wonder how you get that nice, rich, savory crust they somehow cannot bake. Be generous. Give them the secret. Tell them about Califene, the new shortening that makes every baking day cheerful. Be sure they remember the name Califene, made in South San Francisco and sold everywhere in California.

ASK YOUR DEALER

Manufactured from the purest vegetable oil and selected beef fat in a modern and sanitary plant
under the watchful eyes of U. S. Government Inspectors.

Western Meat Company

THE ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday by the
Enterprise Publishing Co.
E. I. Woodman, Manager.

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One Year, in advance.....\$2.00
Six Months "1.00
Three Months "50



SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1915.

CLUB AND SOCIETY NOTES.

Our readers are respectfully asked to furnish The Enterprise with items of club, social or personal nature that they know of for publication.

* * *

The Woman's Club meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month at Lodge Hall, Metropolitan building, at 2:30 p. m.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE WAR.

The statements made by several newspapers throughout the country and sundry eastern periodicals, that the American methods of dealing with the perplexing questions which have arisen in our relations with the warring nations of Europe are weak and insufficient to command that measure of respect which is our due, may or may not possess merit, according to the viewpoint of the partisan critic. There is another feature in connection with this controversy, however, concerning which there is little or no basis for discussion, and that is the claim that by reason of our failure to more vigorously stand for the maintenance of American rights on the high seas, we are impairing the stability of the Monroe doctrine, so that in the near future this country will either have to uphold the doctrine by force or arms or abandon the subject completely in both theory and fact.

This conclusion is reached on the reasoning that the South American republics look to the United States to use its power to compel a cessation of interference with and destruction of the commerce of neutral countries, and our failure or neglect to do so is creating an opportunity for the repudiation of the Monroe Doctrine and entrance of some European power in affiliation with some South American country. The reasoning by which this interpretation of the position of the United States in the European conflict is reached has very small foundation in fact when subjected to a little study. It requires a very elastic imagination to connect the Monroe Doctrine with the rights of neutrals in the European war, at least up to the present time.

It was on the 2d of December, 1823, that President James Monroe forwarded his annual message to congress wherein was enunciated those principles of American statesmanship which have ever since been known as the Monroe Doctrine. Complete it is as follows: "In the wars of European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or

dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and will not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

What has been done by the American government thus far in connection with the European war represents fairly the will of the people. If it has been ultra-conservative, it has been in the interest of peace of earth. It is safe to say that when the European war ends, imperial militarism will be so bedraggled, and so thoroughly impressed with the belief that it has been in a fight, that there will be no meddling with the United States or our Monroe Doctrine.—San Jose Mercury-Herald.

NEW DEPUTIES APPOINTED BY COUNTY OFFICIALS

The following appointments of deputies have been made by San Mateo county officials, in accordance with the new county government act which went into effect Monday.

County Clerk Joseph N. Nash, two deputies, Miss M. T. Winter and Clement Nash; Auditor J. J. Shields, one deputy, Mrs. Pohl of Burlingame; Tax Collector A. McSweeney, six deputies, Robert Torres, Clement Shields, Miss Stella Sahlberg, Miss Maude Wallace, Miss Flossie Holbrook and Miss Frances Johnston.

William P. Hogan of Daly City was appointed county jailer and Robert Congdon, the former jailer, has been made a new outside deputy.

GRACE CHURCH.

Services for the twelfth Sunday after Trinity:

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Holy communion at 11. The Rev. Harold H. Kelley, assistant in St. Mark's Church, Berkeley, will be our visitor. He will be the celebrant at the Lord's table and preach the sermon. Special music has been prepared by the choir.

Tuesday—Evening prayer, with brief address, at 7:45.
Wednesday—Confirmation class meets in the church at 7:45 p. m.

Thursday—Confirmation class for children meets in the church at 4 p. m.
All are welcome to attend the services in Grace Church. Also to come to the confirmation classes and inquire about the church's history and teaching.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

Sunday school, 10 a. m.
Epworth League, 6:45 p. m.
Preaching service at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Junior League Friday afternoon at 3:30. C. N. Bertels, Pastor.

SAN BRUNO M. E. CHURCH.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 11 a. m.
Junior League Tuesday afternoon at 3.

"Look here, Mose, I thought you were going to be baptized into the Baptist church."

"Yaas, sah, I is. But I done been sprinkled into de 'Piscopal till de summer comes."—Dallas News.

Old Lady (to nephew on leave from the front)—Good-bye, my dear boy, and try and find time to send a postcard to let me know you are safely back in the trenches."—Punch.

Gardening—The undersigned does all kinds of gardening, pruning and grafting in a first-class manner. Leave orders with P. Ruiz, at Baden Cash Store. David Corbett. 2-8m. Advt.

Room and board in private family, reasonable rates. Close to highway. Best train, car and motor bus service. Mrs. Fraser, R. F. D. I., Box 109, Lomita Park. Advt.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

(By Harry Edwards.)

Don't discuss inside fraternal order matters on the corners of any street or avenue.

The difference between a "baby grand" and a grand baby is that the majority of fraternalists prefer the former, but can only afford the latter.

Friendship.

If stores of dry and learned lore we gain, We keep them in the memory of the brain; Names, things and facts, whate'er we know, There is a common ledger for them all, And in ges on this cold surface traced Make slight impression and are soon effaced. But we've a page more glowing and more bright On which our friendship and our love write; That these may never from the soul depart. We trust them to the memory of the heart. There is no dimming or effacement there, Each new pulsation keeps the record clear— Warm golden letters all the tablet fill, Nor lose their luster till the heart stands still.

In our initial letter to The Enterprise, ten years ago, we gave a brief outline of the purpose and aim of the various fraternal orders existing in our midst, which was and is the advocacy of those things that are beautiful, wholesome and fraternal and that tend to higher thinking and living. Of course it is a part of the work of the various orders to pay benefits to the sick, aid the distressed, including the widows and orphans of the various organizations, but equal to these features are the social, the educational and the other uplifting forces that strengthen and exalt the mind and heart and soul; that put sunshine, ambition and hope into the lives of those who experience the real purpose of the various fraternities. Men have not become perfect. They yet retain many of the too common frailties to which humanity is subject, but to advance that which is true and beautiful, to raise and encourage, to sweeten and harmonize, to train and educate, constitute the true purposes of the various fraternities. The work we have to do and are doing is that of cultivating the progressive spirit. It makes good men, and these are the salt of the earth. Then let us do our part to draw together those who value the organizations that draw men's hearts together in bonds that cannot be broken.

Thus, conscious as we are of our financial strength and the justice of our cause, we can well afford to extend the hand of friendship and express kindly greetings to all fraternal societies throughout the world, and say to friends and strangers alike, "Come in, boys, the water's fine."

A small, hen-pecked little man was about to take an examination for life insurance.

"You don't dissipate, do you?" asked the physician, as he made ready for the tests. "Not a fast liver or anything of that sort?"

The little man hesitated a moment, looked a bit frightened, then replied, in a small, piping voice: "I sometimes chew a little gum."

BUTCHERS' DAY BIG SUCCESS.

Butchers' day at the exposition, Wednesday, proved to be one of the biggest boost days for San Mateo county that it has yet had. More than two hundred people from her occupied automobiles in the parade and every one wore a cap labeled "San Mateo County," besides having numerous banners bearing the same legend. There was no doubt in anybody's mind as to where they came from.

LOCAL REALTY TRANSFERS.

Ernest G. Evans and wife to J. W. Coleberd—Lot 17, block 85, South San Francisco No. 1.

tending aid to a family that was in dire need.

The charity ball will be given in the near future, the proceeds to go toward helping those who are in need and unable to help themselves. This fund will only be used in South San Francisco, as we believe in giving first aid to those at home.

Real fraternity, fortunately, is not dependent for its justification upon the mere written or spoken word or argument, nor is it dependent upon the profession or dicta of those who claim to speak with authority. The principle of real fraternity is at hand for every one and its reality can be proven in the practical application by every one who is willing to make the earnest, fair-minded attempt, and thus prove for himself the truth of the principles which it enunciates. It is in this manner that the Independent Order of Foresters has gained its following. Its sole aim and purpose is to throw a shield of protection around those who have enrolled themselves under its banner. Its aims are for a better understanding of God and man's relation to him and to each other. It makes no claim of infallibility. It fully recognizes the fact that the best of men are very human and fall far short of what they ought to be. It is a standing rule in this order never to speak unkindly of any other lawful institution on earth, and these are some of the chief causes that led and are leading to its enormous growth.

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FRATERNAL DIRECTORY.

South City Lodge, No. 832, L. O. O. M., meets in Metropolitan Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers welcome. C. J. Hyde, Dictator. Henry Veit, Secretary.

Court Violet, No. 1453, Independent Order of Foresters, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Metropolitan Hall. CHAS. MERCKS, Chief Ranger. AUG. ELIASSEN, Secretary.

Francis Drake Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M., meets at Metropolitan Hall, first Friday every month for stated meetings. W. W. McDonald, Master. H. F. Mingledorff, Secretary.

South San Francisco Lodge No. 850, The Fraternal Brotherhood, meets every second and fourth Mondays in Lodge Hall. Dora Harder, President. Clara Broner, Secretary.

Tippecanoe Tribe No. 111, I. O. R. M., meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in Metropolitan Hall. Visiting brothers welcome. Martin Hyland, Sachem. Daniel Hyland, Chief of Records.

South City Aerie No. 1473, F. O. E., meets every Tuesday evening in Metropolitan Hall at 8 p. m. Geo. E. Kiessling, Worthy President. Geo. A. Kneese, Secretary. Visiting brothers welcome.

San Mateo Lodge No. 7, P. and B. A., meets every first and third Monday in the Lodge Hall, at 7:30 p. m. Peter Lind, President. J. E. Sullivan, Secretary.

Just Arrived

A Complete Stock of

New Spring Styles

—OF—

L. A. Crossett and W. B. Douglas

SHOES

Standard Price Goods

Dowd's Shoe Store

THE HUB

CHAS. GUIDI, Prop.

Ladies' and gent's furnishings and tailoring. Also we do fancy garment cleaning, dry, steam and chemical cleaning. Steam dyeing. Odorless vacuum dry cleaning. Send in your orders. Phone 163W.

313-315 GRAND AVENUE

South San Francisco

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

UNDERTAKING CO.

530 Grand Avenue

Neil Doyle and Weller A. Stead

CHANGES IN SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY FACULTY

When the University of Santa Clara opens its doors on the 18th of August for its sixty-fifth session, quite a number of changes will be noted among the faculty.

Fr. Joseph T. Morton, S. J., and Ernest P. Watson, S. J., have been transferred to St. Ignatius University, San Francisco. Joseph R. Crowley, S. J., has been ordered to Montreal, Canada, to complete his theological studies. Fr. Richard H. Brainerd, S. J., will go to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Messrs. John A. Regan, S. J., James J. Rieden, S. J., and Lawrence E. O'Keeffe, S. J., will be transferred to Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash.

Among the newcomers at the university will be Fr. Joseph Riordan, S. J., formerly president of Santa Clara, and recently from Tacoma, Wash.; he will act as treasurer. From Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md., comes Fr. Joseph Sullivan, S. J., formerly at St. Ignatius University, San Francisco, who will act as vice-president. Fr. John Grisez, S. J., recently of St. Ignatius University, will also be stationed at Santa Clara. Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash., sends Messrs. Frederick Ralph, S. J., and Alexander Oyarzo, S. J.

The faculty of the engineering school is to be increased by the accession of Floyd Devlin, a graduate of the University of Kansas, and the law school has engaged the services of Lawrence Archer Bowden, assistant district attorney of Santa Clara county, and of John J. Jones, an attorney of Santa Clara.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCES COAL AS WELL AS OIL

Although California oil has to a large extent displaced the use of coal as a fuel in the Pacific coast states, two California mines reported an output of coal in 1914. In order not to reveal the individual output of these mines their production is grouped with that of the one producing mine in each of the states of Idaho and Nevada and the total combined production of the three states in 1914 is given at 13,974 tons, valued at \$39,821, according to the United States geological survey.

Coal mining and the coal trade generally in California lay little claim to importance among the industries of the state, particularly since the beginning of the present century, when the production of petroleum began to exert so powerful an influence on the fuel consumption of the Pacific coast. From 1910 to 1912, inclusive, the coal production of the state was only a little more than 10,000 tons in each year; in 1913 work was resumed on the Stone Canyon properties in Monterey county, and the production increased to 24,839 short tons, valued at \$84,073. The output of 1914, however, showed an appreciable decrease. The only other production in 1914 was from the Ione mines, in Amador county.

Gibbs—So you went after the job? I thought you believed that the office should seek the man.

Dibb—S—I do; but this is a fat job, and I thought it might get winded before it reached me.—Exchange.

"Pa, doesn't precipitation mean the same as set, 'ling'?"

"It does in chemistry, my son; but in business you'll find that many persons in settling don't show any precipitation at all."—Boston Globe.

"Your daughter's very fond of music, isn't she?"

"Yes, indeed. It's no trouble for her to practice on the piano when I need some one to help me with the dishes."—Detroit Free Press.

"As nearly as I can make out," said the supercilious person, "he is what they call a literary hack."

"No," said Mr. Penwiggle, "he is not even a hack. He's a jitne."—Washington Star.

"There are things more valuable than money," ruminated the philosopher.

"Sure," retorted the iconoclast, "that's the reason I need money to buy them."—Philadelphia Ledger.

FIRST STEEL PASSENGER CAR BUILT ON DISPLAY AT EXPOSITION

The first steel passenger car ever built in the United States is on display in the Southern Pacific's exhibit in the transportation building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It is coach No. 8601. This car is a product of western brains, having been designed in the company's offices at San Francisco and built at Sacramento in 1906.

Since that time the development of the steel coach has been rapid. The Southern Pacific Company, according to General Superintendent of Motive Power T. W. Heintzelman, now has almost 900 all-steel passenger cars, none of any other material having been built for the last seven years. Altogether the company has a total of 5156 steel cars of all descriptions, these including 147 all-steel baggage, 38 motor and 187 suburban electric cars. The main line coaches are sixty feet long and seat seventy-two persons. The new cars are fitted with high-speed brakes of new design and have powerfully reinforced vestibules. They are lined in mahogany finish and are steam heated. Their advantages combine comfortable riding qualities and safety.

Madge—So you feel better since you gave up dancing and devoted yourself to Red Cross work.

Marjorie—Indeed I do, dear. I've had my name in the paper nine times. —Puck.

"I want a pair of pants for my sick husband," exclaimed the woman.

"What size?" asked the clerk.

"I don't know, but I think he wears a 14½ collar."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Geraldine—I don't believe that you fully trust me.

Gerald—What makes you think so?

Geraldine—You never write me love letters like they read in court.—The Club Fellow.

Private home; well furnished; excellent board; telephone, piano-player, billiard table, sun porch, private bath; splendid car, auto bus and train service; reasonable. Mrs. F. Lomita Park, Box 125, R. F. D. No. 1. Advt.

"Society is so shallow," mused the parlor philosopher. "It's a good thing it is," retorted the mere man, "or half the people who are wading around in it would be drowned."—Life.

Redd—He started out with a \$6000 automobile.

Greene—And what car is he using now?

Redd—A street car.—Yonkers Statesman.

marry, though, when the golden opportunity offers, won't you?

The Cautious One—It will depend upon how much gold there is in the opportunity.

MUTUALIZATION OF BUSINESS

The mutualization of a company's business—that ideal condition where every consumer is a stockholder—while still in the far distance, is at least prefigured as a possibility through the remarkable success which has attended the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's sale of its first preferred stock over the counter.

In the seventeen months from January 1, 1914, the number of the company's stockholders increased 133 per cent.

Stated otherwise, on May 31, 1915, the company had 3916 more stockholders than on January 1, 1914.

This first preferred stock, it must be remembered, is being sold to the company's consumers, strictly by means of newspaper advertising and an occasional circular letter.

Vice-President Hockenbeamer, originator of this novel idea in stock marketing, states the results of these stock sales for the first six months of 1915, as follows:

Month—	Stockholders, Sale.
January, 1915	260 \$303,400
February, 1916	146 210,800
March, 1915	1 241,600
April, 1915	176 334,000
May, 1915	145 282,100
June, 1915	231 429,300
Total	1069 \$1,801,200

The company summarizes the net results of his campaign of stock-selling as follows:

Including June sales this makes \$4,017,300 par value of the new first preferred stock taken by consumers in less than a year, and \$4,567,000 if sales to our employees are also included.

If these results are any criterion it is not difficult to imagine that some day we may become, as it were, completely "mutualized"—the consumer pays the dividends—why not pay the dividends to the consumer?

And, by the by, can the most exacting critic find anything to carp at in these results secured solely by newspaper advertising?

A total of \$4,567,000 of preferred stock at a total inclusive expense of rather less than the half of one per cent.

Had this stock been sold through brokers in the usual way, the cost would have been at least 5 per cent, and very likely 7½ per cent.

The Hockenbeamer plan has saved this very substantial sum to the investor and has vindicated the efficiency and cheapness of newspaper advertising as a means of marketing a meritorious security.

Imitation is the sincerest flattery, and since Hockenbeamer pioneered the way a Baltimore public utility and the Bylesby corporations in five states are essaying the same method of financing themselves.

SAN BRUNO REAL ESTATE.

For Sale—Modern four-room cottage, two lots; price \$1050, \$150 down, balance \$10 a month; also five-room cottage, two lots; price \$1000, \$400 down, balance \$12.70 month, including interest. See L. M. Pfuger. Take San Mateo car and get off at San Bruno crossing.

Advt.

PURE DRUGS

PURITY in drugs is vastly more important than even purity in foods because when sickness comes the full effect of the medicine must be had. We warrant absolutely that our drugs are thoroughly up to standard. No adulteration here. In filling prescriptions we



use the utmost care to follow the doctor's directions. No guesswork. No substitution of other medicines in place of those he orders for his patients. Toilet articles, patients. Toilet articles, patients. Toilet articles, patients. Soda water and candies.

OUR REPUTATION IS YOUR PROTECTION

PENINSULA DRUG CO.

Dra gs and Stationery

South San Francisco

Tasty Delicacies For Your Table



DICKLES, ketchup, sauces, horseradish, caviar and all other spicy things that go to add to the pleasantness of your meals—we have them all. Build up your appetite, and you will build up your health. If you do not relish your food it will do you no good.

J. CARMODY

Fancy Groceries and General Merchandise

PAINTS AND OILS

315-317 Linden Avenue, South San Francisco

PUT YOUR \$\$\$\$\$\$

INTO REAL ESTATE



Other investments may deteriorate or go to ruin. Not so with good old Mother Earth. Real Estate cannot burn, be stolen or destroyed. If wisely selected it is bound to increase in value, be it house or vacant land. We have some corking good bargains in one and two family houses and lots ripe for improvements. Write, call or telephone for list at once to

E. E. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

Real Estate and Fire Insurance

Postoffice Building

South San Francisco

Royal Worcester

NON-RUSTABLE

Corsets Are the Best

We Carry Some of the Best Models

This picture illustrates Lot No. 423. Average figure, high bust, slightly curved waist and long skirts. Price \$1.00.



WE GIVE AMERICAN TRADING STAMPS

W. C. SCHNEIDER

227 Grand Avenue

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ROYAL
WORCESTER
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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. C. McGOVERN

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Office: Kaufmann Building

South San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Cal.

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Office Hours: 2 to 4, 6:30 to 8 p.m.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW

South San Francisco, San Mateo County, Cal.

DR. A. E. POWERS

DR. T. C. DOAK

Physicians and Surgeons

Emergency Hospital Service.

Postoffice building, South San Francisco, Cal. Office hours—10-12 a. m., 2-5 p. m., 7-8 p. m. Tel.—Residence Main 522, office Main 702. Telephone Res. 123W.

CURUSIS BROS.

Dealers in Staple Groceries, Fine Fruit and Vegetables

IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

Fresh Fruit Daily Quick Delivery
243 Grand Ave., South San Francisco

BURLINGAME UNDERTAKING CO.

F. C. WYCKOFF, Prop.

1207 Burlingame Ave., Burlingame, Cal. Office telephone, Burlingame 463W. Courteous and efficient

up-to-date service extended to all

patrons. Lady attendant. Automobile equipment.

Loans made on the Monthly Definite

Contract Plans, paying in from 5 to 12 years as may be desired, with privilege of partial

or total repayment before maturity.

No premiums or unnecessary expense.

H. W. SCHABERG, Secretary, Redwood City, Cal.

Automobile equipment.

For Sale—Good old papers, 15 cents per hundred. Apply this office. Advt.

UGLY AND STUPID

"Lady Flora has a headache and can not act to-night! Gracious goodness. What are we to do? The airs these fine ladies give themselves is simply abominable."

The energy with which these words were uttered would have led a listener to suppose that the speaker was a radical merchant of one of the manufacturing towns in the north, instead of being one of the richest, handsomest, idlest and most universally petted young men in London, who generally assumed a blasé air ofliking nothing, though occasionally, as at the present moment, the natural excitability of his nature would assert itself.

"If you are so severe," said one of the two pretty women he addressed, who was his hostess, "we won't any of us act, and then where will you be?"

"Freed from a dilemma. If none of you acted, the thing would have to be thrown up. You would really oblige me by carrying out that threat."

"As we don't wish to oblige you," she retorted, laughing, "we won't carry it out, though I'm afraid after so much unusual excitement on your part you will be too exhausted to act yourself. It was so unnecessary, too, as we have found a substitute for Lady Flora. Miss Manners will take the part."

"Yes. Now, don't pretend you don't know who I mean. You took her in to dinner last night."

"Oh! That girl. My dear Mrs. Burns, she is so ugly and so stupid! And though it is a small part, that any fool could take, still it does require a certain amount of intelligence."

"As you hardly uttered a word to her while—" began the other lady, but broke off abruptly; for on the utterance of his paradoxical statement the young man turned around to find the object of it close behind him; so close that it was impossible to hope she had not heard every word.

Arthur Hamilton was not given to embarrassment; but at this moment he was absolutely speechless. Miss Manners was not handsome, perhaps, but her dignified self-possession under these trying circumstances proved her to be a woman of character, if not of brilliant intellect, and a slight flush on her sallow face showed that her self-possession was not the result of stolid stupidity. With scarcely a pause she took up the thread of the conversation.

"Lady Flora seems certain that she will not be able to act to-night. It appears that there is no one available to fill her place but me. I never have acted, but I fancy in so small a part I can scarcely do much harm. I suppose it is not very difficult?" she added, appealing to Arthur, with a quiet air, in which it would have needed a very keen observer to have detected the malice. And Arthur was, as he afterward said, too "completely staggered" to detect anything. "Oh, no, it's not very difficult," he stammered, and muttering something about the last touches to the stage, he escaped.

"Poor Mr. Hamilton! this sudden caprice on the part of Lady Flora is rather hard on him as stage manager," said Miss Manners, as he left the room.

"Yes," returned Mrs. Burns, vaguely; "but we must leave you in peace to learn your part. We have a final rehearsal after luncheon." And she and Mrs. Finsbury departed, hardly less glad than Arthur to make their escape.

Gertrude Manners stood for a moment, with a half bitter, half disdainful smile on her face, but something like tears in her eyes. Then she walked to the fireplace and took a deliberate survey of her features in the glass over the chimney-piece. She was not handsome, but a close observer would hardly have sat beside her all through a long dinner and decided that she was ugly. Her large hazel eyes were variable in their shades as the sea under an April sky, her whole face was expressive and mobile; for, after a moment of keen scrutiny, she sighed, and said, half aloud, as she turned away: "Well, I am plain, but"—she glanced at the

play-book in her hand, and a bright, confident smile broke over her face—"we shall see."

At 3 o'clock the corps dramatique assembled on the stage. It consisted of the hostess, Mrs. Burns, a clever, piquante little woman; Mrs. Finsbury, one of the beauties of the day; Gertrude Manners; Arthur, who played the hero, besides being stage manager and general director; Mr. Finsbury, and two somewhat vapid young men, whose ideas of acting were of the most misty kind, but who took any amount of snubbing and tutoring with perfect good temper. Gertrude's part was that of heroine in so far as that she was the hero's lady love; but she had little to do beyond standing about, perhaps the most difficult thing of all to do gracefully, and to make a few tender speeches to Arthur, which she did in much the same tone as a child learning to read. Arthur's artistic soul was too much for him, and forgetting all awkward circumstances, he exclaimed: "This will never do, Miss Manners. Can't you be more expressive, more tender, as if you worshiped the very ground I tread on?" and, looking in her face to give emphasis to his words, he found it lit up with suppressed laughter.

"I am afraid I am not a good enough actress for that," she replied, quietly.

At 8:30 o'clock the drawing-room was filled to overflowing. The curtain had risen, and the play proceeded most satisfactorily.

Arthur quite justified the eulogiums that were indiscriminately heaped upon him. Mr. Finsbury, as the heavy swell, was painstaking and accurate, if a little heavier than was absolutely necessary. The vapid young men, one as the villain, the other as supplementary hero, acquitted themselves creditably enough. The hostess kept the audience genuinely amused by her clever impersonation of a scheming widow, while Mrs. Finsbury made so fair a picture in her every attitude that her lack of histrionic power was readily forgiven by the spectators.

And Gertrude? Gertrude, carefully got up by good-natured Mrs. Finsbury, really did, with the aid of darkened eyelashes, rouge, powder, and becomingly arranged hair, look pretty. She had little to say, but was on the stage a good deal; and here her natural self-possession stood her in good stead, she was perfectly at her ease. But beyond this, she contrived to throw into every word and gesture the expression of her deep interest in the hero. She followed the dialogue, her face betraying every emotion that it called up. In a word, she not only made something, but a good deal out of her part; made herself one of the objects of interest in the piece; and once, in uttering the conventional protestation of undying affection to her lover, she clasped her hands on his arm, looking into his face with a passionate fervor of which she herself was unconscious, her eyes glowing, her lips quivering, her face and voice expressing such an intensity of devotion that Arthur was startled into forgetting his answer.

It was over. Dancing was the next event on the program, and people danced and talked it over in the complimentary style usual on all such occasions. "How good Mr. Hamilton was." "How lovely Mrs. Finsbury looked." "How cleverly Mrs. Burns acted." But one and all were honestly enthusiastic over Gertrude. "She was a born actress." "She was wonderful." "It was so clever of her to make so much of that small part." And to each and all Gertrude returned the same quiet smile of thanks. Arthur received his laurels with less than his usual self-complacency. He was distract and even irritable. He was the only person in the house who did not congratulate Gertrude on her success. He never went near her. At the end of the evening, however, when nearly every one not of the house party was gone, and two more dances must close the entertainment, he found himself close to Gertrude. He glanced at her, and, with a hesitation that those who knew him best would have supposed him incapable of, asked her to dance. All her rouge and eye-

black washed off, she was once more to most people a sallow, uninteresting girl. But he could not forget those deep, earnest eyes, the intense fervor in her voice, the passionate emotion expressed in her gesture. Even now, looking at her face, he said to himself that her eyes were beautiful. If she loved would they so deepen, and her tones take that thrilling tenderness? He roused himself from these speculations, which he reflected were foolish, to listen to her words, which were commonplace enough, and uttered in tones not the least thrilling or tender, though they were clear and soft, as he might have discovered the night before at dinner, if he had chosen to notice it. He remarked it now, however, and connected them indissolubly with the passion they were capable of expressing.

"Do you know you are a born actress?" he said, when at last they arrived at the inevitable subject of the theatricals.

She smiled, not without a suspicion of triumph in her eyes.

"I don't know that exactly, but I have always felt sure I could act."

"Then how is it that you have never tried before?"

"I suppose it never occurred to any one to suppose me capable of acting."

"The people you have lived with must have been fools."

She looked at him and laughed, after which his share in the conversation was confined to monosyllables.

And yet she bore him no malice. Through the days that followed she accepted his attentions with perfect ease and composure, was always agreeable and amiable, and never seemed the least aware that any notice from the fastidious and much-admired Arthur Hamilton was a great honor. No deeper intention on his part ever occurred to her.

The party had broken up. There was no one left but Arthur, Gertrude and her father. Arthur, entering the drawing-room about 5 o'clock, found Gertrude there alone, kneeling on the hearth-rug reading by the fire, for the daylight had failed and the lamps had not yet been brought. The flickering flames threw a rosy glow on her face and lent an unwonted luster to her hair; her attitude was graceful; altogether she made a pretty picture to his eyes so pretty a one that he paused to look at her with so much earnestness that he was quite startled when, becoming conscious, she looked up and spoke. He was at once seized with a sense of discomfiture that always assailed him in her presence, and which was the more uncomfortable from being a sensation to which he was quite unaccustomed.

She, on the contrary, was perfectly cool, and not the least aware that he was not.

"How dreary it always is," she remarked, "to be the last remnant of a large party."

"Yes," he said, absently; then added, hesitatingly: "You are not going to-morrow, are you? I heard Mrs. Burns ask your father to stay."

"She did ask us, but we cannot manage it. We are positively going to-morrow."

"You are—I—I—wonder if I shall ever see you again?"

"I don't know," she said, indifferently. "The world is very small. It is curious how one does knock up against people."

"One does—yes—certainly, Miss Manners, in case I never should see you again, will you overlook the shortness of our acquaintance, and let me tell you something?"

"Certainly," she said, with a slight accent of surprise.

"I—I don't know whether I ought to allude to it, but I must begin by doing so. I know you must have heard something I said of you, something utterly idiotic and senseless, like a fool I was, but—"

"Yes," she interrupted quietly. "We need not go back to that now."

"If you knew," he went on, unheedingly, "how bitterly I have regretted that foolish speech, how utterly I retract it now, however I might, in my ignorant presumption, have chosen to regard you then, you are to me now the one woman in the world, your face the most beautiful, your every attribute the most perfect. It is now the most earnest hope I ever entertained that you will some day be my wife—but—I love you!"

A sudden flame leaping up revealed Gertrude's face, on which neither confusion, agitation, pleasure

nor displeasure were depicted; nothing but the most intense and genuine astonishment. The flame dropped again; the room was nearly dark, and in the darkness the answer sounded clear and composed.

"I am grateful to you, Mr. Hamilton, for the compliment you pay me, and am sorry to pain you, but it cannot be."

She rose as she spoke, as if to leave the room, but he detained her by an imploring gesture.

"One moment, Miss Manners. Is there no hope for me—have I offended you irrecoverably by my conceited folly?"

There was some amusement perceptible in the soft, distinct tones, which answered:

"That has nothing to do with it. My vanity was hurt for a moment, perhaps, but less hurt than if I had heard such a speech from a person whose opinion I valued."

There was a pause after this, and then he said meekly:

"At any rate you forgive me?"

"Quite," she answered, impatiently. "I am not a child, or a fool, to bear malice for foolish words that were never intended to reach my ears."

Then she added, gently: "You have atoned for them sufficiently to satisfy the most unreasonable of women."

"But you have too poor an opinion of me ever to care for me?"

"No, I never said that," she answered, kindly. "I like you—I do, indeed—as an acquaintance; but—"

The footman's entrance at this moment with the lamp put a summary stop to the interview, and Gertrude prudently avoided any possibility of its recurrence by walking out of the room.

One hot day in July, about six months later, three people were riding slowly up Hay Hill. Of these, one was Arthur Hamilton, the other two, Mr. and Mrs. Finsbury. The lady was as pretty and charming as ever, her husband stolid and somewhat bored, while Arthur wore his most listless London air, spoke in the most languid of tones, and appeared wholly unimpressed by his companion's smiles.

"Do you know who that is?" she said, as she bowed to a tall figure in black, who was coming down the hill.

"No," he answered, "I did not look at her."

"Do you remember Miss Manners, that plain girl who acted at Friar's Park, that you got into such a scrape with, and devoted yourself to afterward by way of making up for it? It was wrong of you, for she might have taken your attentions for meaning more than they did. I don't suppose she was much accustomed to attention."

"Miss Manners! Yes, I remember her," he said, and something in his tone struck Mrs. Finsbury for the tone struck Mrs. Finsbury for the moment. She gave him a curious glance, but, reading nothing in his face, forgot it, and went on.

"She has just lost her father, poor girl. He was the only relation she had in the world, and he has left her penniless. She has some wild idea of going on the stage, which is foolish, as it does not follow that because a girl can act well in drawing-room theatricals she will ever make anything by it as a profession. However—"

"I think I will go and speak to her," Arthur broke in, with the sudden impetuosity which always contrasted so oddly to his assumed indifference to everything; and before Mrs. Finsbury and her husband could speak he had turned his horse and galloped down the hill. He caught Miss Manners up in Berkeley Square, had dismounted and was at her side before she was aware of his vicinity. A faint tinge of color rose to her cheeks as he spoke to her.

"I am so grieved to hear of your troubles," he began hurriedly, but with such genuine sympathy in his tones that the girl turned away her head to recover composure before answering him. Arthur had probably had no distinct idea of hurrying after, except the pleasure of seeing her for a moment; but the sight of her emotion put to flight any remnants of sense or self-control that were left him. Without considering for a moment time, place or circumstances, walking beside her with his bridle over his arm, he began ruthlessly:

"Miss Manners, it is eight months since I last saw you, and in all that time I have never ceased to think of

you. I love you as much as ever, more than ever. Don't refuse to listen to me now. I can not bear to think of you battling with the world alone. Gertrude, won't you give me the right to shield you from all future cares?"

Two pretty girls riding home to luncheon with their father bowed graciously to Arthur at this moment, wondering at the vacant stare with which he received their salutations. They would have wondered more could they have heard his conversation with "that plain girl in black."

For a moment Gertrude was silent, struggling with contending emotions, a sense of the absurdity of the thing and a sense of pain disposing her to be hysterical. She conquered it, though her eyes filled with tears, as she replied: "No, Mr. Hamilton, it cannot be. I do not love you."

"But you would learn to love me," he urged.

She shook her head. "It would be wrong. It is a temptation, for I am very lonely, but—"

"Then marry me," he broke in, eagerly. "I only ask you for the right to devote myself to you. You would learn to love me. I will take the risk."

If only the fine ladies who ran after this fastidious young man and took such infinite pains to secure his favor could have heard him!

"No," said Gertrude. "It is not for these motives one should marry." Then she added kindly: "You are worthy of a better fate than to be married for the sake of your money. I hope you will find it some day."

He looked for a moment into her face, and knew it was hopeless.

"Forgive me for having troubled you," he said. "Only if ever you need a friend think of me. I shall always deem it a privilege to serve you, no matter in how small a way. Will you remember this?"

"I will remember," she answered, softly. "Now, good-by."

* * * * *

"Will you come to the theatre tonight, Hamilton, and see this new star they are making such a fuss about?"

And Arthur, who was staying for a day or two with a friend in New York, expressed a willingness to go anywhere his host wished to take him. As they were leaving the house one of the children came flying down the stairs.

"Mr. Hamilton, I have made you a buttonhole bouquet; please take it."

Arthur turned with a smile to the little maiden as she continued: I have tied it up with blue ribbon, my doll's best hair-ribbon." Whereupon she produced an exquisite white rosebud and bit of fern, tied with a narrow piece of common ribbon. It was not an improvement to the bouquet, and had a decidedly odd appearance in Arthur's coat. But he was no longer that languid dandy he had once been. Handsome as ever, and considerably improved by the sensible, manly manner that had taken the place of his former affectation of perpetual boredom, he was a greater favorite than ever with the fair sex, but they received little encouragement to pet him now. To children he was always kind, and never for a moment dreamt of hurting the child's feelings by rejecting the ribbon. He kissed the donor, and assured her he felt much flattered.

The theatre was hot and crowded. Arthur was tired from traveling and sight-seeing. He went to sleep directly he was in his seat, and was only aroused by the vociferous applause that greeted the star. He woke himself up to look at her, and at the first glance his heart stood still. She began to speak. There was no mistaking those clear, tones, even under the trained stage intonation. It was indeed Gertrude, whom he had never seen or heard of since he had parted from her in Berkeley Square. Breathlessly he watched her every movement and listened to every word. She was a great actress, undoubtedly; she carried her audience with her in every emotion she portrayed. Her passion and fervor reduced them to tears one moment, at another her rippling laughter gladdened their hearts. Only Arthur neither laughed nor cried. To him she was not the heroine of the piece, whose vicissitudes of fortune he followed with eager interest. She was herself, the woman he loved; he did not know whether she was acting ill or well, hardly what words she was uttering. He only knew he was once more looking

on the face and listening to the voice that for five years had so persistently haunted his memory.

It was over. He could not tell whether she had seen him; indeed, till this moment, it had not occurred to him to wonder. Now, however, as in answer to repeated calls she came before the curtain, he was seized with a wild desire to attract her attention. He took the little white rosebud out of his buttonhole and threw it to her. In vain. A bouquet fell at the same moment, and his poor little flower lay unobserved near the footlights.

"Well, my good friend, do you mean to come away to-night?" asked his companion. Arthur started, then, collecting himself, explained that the actress was a former acquaintance of his, and suggested going round to the stage door to see her. "You would not be admitted; she is never to be found behind the scenes."

So Arthur was compelled to wait till the next day, when, procuring her address, he started off to see her. She was at home, and met him with a vivid blush and a nervous flutter that was most unusual to her. Their greeting was commonplace enough, and when he color had faded, Arthur was not distracted by the exciting nature of the conversation from observing how time had dealt with her. There were silver lines in her hair that had surely no business to be there, and lines on her face that told of weary struggles. But the green-hazel eyes were soft and expressive as ever and the play of countenance even more varied. But she had lost her cool self-possession, a circumstance he remarked, and attributed to the same wear that had lined her face and touched her hair with gray.

"May I congratulate you," he said, "on the success you have achieved?"

She smiled a little sadly. "Yes, I suppose I have succeeded; but—

"But what?"

"But nothing. I was going to moralize on the emptiness of fame, only I thought better of it."

"Does it not satisfy you?" he said.

"Does anything in life ever quite satisfy?" she returned, smiling.

"But—but am I impudent to ask? Are you happy?" She crimsoned, and he hastily added: "I mean—perhaps—you want—I mean—" and he floundered hopelessly.

"I don't want anything," she replied, quietly. "I never have wanted anything. Whenever I have been in trouble I have found kind friends."

"And I cannot help you in any way? Ah, no; if you found friends when you were in trouble, you will not want for them now you have attained fame. But if ever you should— Do you remember what I said to you once?"

"I remember," she returned in a low voice.

"I am not going to torment you by repeating all that again, but—" A sudden gesture on her part here passed unnoticed, for his eyes were fixed on the carpet. "Only if you ever want a friend, I am ready now as I was then. Good-by, Miss Manners."

"Good-by," she replied very quietly, too much accustomed, perhaps, to his sudden impulses to wonder at this abrupt departure.

But, as he turned away, not looking where he was going, he knocked over a small table that stood near, and all the small nicknacks upon it went rolling in different directions.

"I am so sorry," he said, as he stooped to pick them up. A little sandalwood carved box lay at his feet, and, in taking it up, he touched the spring. It flew open. Inside it lay a faded white rosebud, tied with a bit of blue ribbon. For a moment he stood bewildered. Then a great joy came over his face. He looked at her. With downcast eyes and crimson cheeks she stood silent and trembling. Down fell the box and rosebud to the floor again.

"Gertrude! my Gertrude! at last!"

"Yes, I love you now," she confessed a little time after. "I think I began to love you the moment you left my side that day in Berkeley Square, when I began to realize what I had lost. And, oh, Arthur! I am so tired of fame, and of rehearsing and acting, applause and bouquets, and all the excitement and weariness of it. Take me away from it all, Arthur."

Which he was quite ready to do at the earliest opportunity.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION
To the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, for the Grant of a Right, Privilege or Franchise, and of the Intention of Said Board of Trustees to Grant the Same.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, 1915, South San Francisco Railroad and Power Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, made a written application to the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco, a municipal corporation in the County of San Mateo, State of California, for the grant of certain right, privilege and franchise upon the terms and conditions set forth in a draft ordinance, a copy of which is in the words and figures, following:

An ordinance granting to —

the right to construct, maintain and operate a single or double track standard gauge railroad in the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, together with the necessary curves, side tracks, switches, crossovers and turnouts, over and along the following streets:

Commencing at Grand Avenue at the eastern line of Chestnut Avenue and continuing thence along Grand Avenue westerly to the northeasterly line of Mission Road.

Whereas, All matters, acts, and things precedent to the granting of the franchise hereinafter set forth have heretofore happened, been done and performed in due form of law.

The Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco doth grant as follows:

Section 1. That there is hereby granted to the —

subject to all the terms and conditions hereinafter made and expressed, the right, privilege and franchise of conducting, maintaining and operating for a period of fifty (50) years from and after the date on which this ordinance shall become effective, a single or double track railroad of standard gauge, except as herein stated, together with the necessary curved poles, wires, appliances, and appurtenances, and the right, privilege and permission to pass

the carriage and transportation of passengers for hire, propelled and operated by electricity, gasoline, or any other lawful motive power except steam, horses or mules, with all overhead and underground wires, and other electrical and mechanical appliances, except what is generally known and called the "Third Rail System," switches, side-tracks, spur tracks, and equipment for the same, and the right, privilege and permission to excavate and remove such portions of the streets, alleys and other places in said City of South San Francisco, to be occupied by any of its tracks and poles, as may be necessary

properly to construct said railroad, and to erect all needful apparatus and other appliances properly and fully to equip, operate and run its said railroad over, along and upon the following street in said City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, as follows:

Commencing at Grand Avenue at the eastern line of Chestnut Avenue and continuing thence along Grand Avenue westerly to the northeasterly line of Mission Road.

Section 2. The foregoing franchise, grants, privileges and permissions are made upon the following conditions, to be strictly complied with by said grantee, its successors and assigns, to-wit:

The track shall be laid to conform to the established grade wherever grades have been established, and in other cases on the natural grade of the street.

In the construction of switches and sidetracks, or a double track, the tracks must have space between them sufficient to allow cars to pass each other at a distance of not less than two (2) feet.

The tracks must not be more than five (5) feet wide within the rails.

Said railroad shall be constructed as many as in the middle of said street or highway, but with the right to convert and change such railroad constructed hereunder into a double track railroad of like character, whenever, in the opinion of said grantee, its successors or assigns, public convenience shall require such change; provided, however, that when such change from single track to double track is made the tracks must conform to the lines of the street or highway and be placed at an equal distance from the center line.

Section 3. Said City of South San Francisco reserves the right to alter, change the grade of said street to pave and repave and otherwise improve the street without having to pay the cost of readjusting any railway tracks to the requirements of the new improvements.

Said City also reserves the right to construct sewers, lay water or gas mains, and establish, remove or readjust any other fixtures of a public nature in or over said street without being liable to the company for any necessary interruption in street railway traffic.

Section 4. Said grantee, its successors and assigns, shall at its own expense pave or repave, macadamize, grade or regrade the entire length of the said street used by its tracks, between the rails thereof and between the tracks, walls, pings or two tracks laid, for a width extending for two (2) feet on each side of each track, with the same material as may be used for such purposes by the City of South San Francisco, except, however, that within each track and for a distance of at least six (6) inches on each side of each track basalt blocks or molded bricks may be used, and under the same supervision and specifications and in the same manner as upon the avenue or street over which said railroad runs, or the tracks thereof are laid, and shall keep the same constantly in good repair and flush with the surface of said street; provided, however, that during the five years next following the date of the passage of this ordinance, said grantee, its successors and assigns, may use what is commonly known as water-bound macadam, having a thickness of at least seven inches, in constructing its pavement between the rails only. At the expiration of said period of five years said grantee, its successors and assigns shall pave the area between the rails with the same material with which the other portions of said street are paved and under the same specifications.

In the event that said grantee, its successors and assigns, shall exercise the right and privilege herein granted to construct a double track railroad after any paving or repaving, macadamizing or otherwise readjusting, has been done along and upon said street, by or under the direction and supervision of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco, said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall make reimbursement to the city and granted, said city hereby agrees to purchase the tracks, cars, motors, poles, wires, and all other mechanical appliances, equipment and appurtenances, by paying therefor the actual market value.

Actual market value shall be taken to mean the cost of reproduction less any depreciation due to wear and obsolescence.

All land and fixtures on any such land shall be valued at the cost of reproduction less any depreciation for wear and obsolescence.

In determining any value, as herein provided for, no regard shall be had to the company's capitalization as represented by its stock and bonds.

(b) Said Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco shall, by resolution, direct written notice to be

been paid for out of the treasury of the City of South San Francisco, such reimbursement shall be made to said grantee. Such reimbursement shall be made for the entire length of said paving or repaving, macadamizing or remacadamizing, between the rails of said additional or second track and for a width extending for two (2) feet on each side of said track and for any additional distance between the tracks then on said avenue or street.

Section 5. The rate of fare for any distance along said railroad within the corporate limits of said City of South San Francisco, or between any point on said railroad as now operated and Holy Cross Cemetery, shall be five (5) cents for one passenger.

Section 6. The overhead wires used as electric conductors shall be hung from cross wires, properly insulated, shall not be less than eighteen (18) feet, measured vertically from the surface of the street, and shall be supported by double lines of poles, one on each side of the street.

Section 7. Whenever the grantee of this ordinance, its successors or assigns, shall cut in or displace any of the streets or other places in the City of South San Francisco hereinbefore named, for the purpose of constructing its said railroad, or for the purpose of making any repairs thereto or to the equipment thereof, it shall restore all such streets or other places to their former condition.

Section 8. Improved construction shall be used for the equipment of said road, and all cars to be used shall be of improved pattern and construction for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and shall be kept in good repair, and provided with sufficient brakes for stopping the same, as well as with proper lights and signal devices. Every single car, or, in case of a train, each more used, on said railroad shall be fitted with suitable fenders or appliances placed in front of such car or motor, for the purpose of removing and clearing obstructions from the track and preventing any obstacle, obstruction or persons on the track from getting under the car or motor, and for removing the same out of danger or out of the way of such car or motor.

Section 9. This franchise shall be deemed to contain all the conditions now required by law, in addition to those enumerated herein.

Section 10. The grantee of this franchise, its successors or assigns, shall begin to construct the portion of its railroad provided for in this franchise upon the street herein named, whenever the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco shall determine to order the laying and construction of any portion of said street. Such work of construction shall be thereafter faithfully prosecuted and actively pursued and carried forward to completion within such period of time as may be reasonably limited for the completion of the work of paving herein contemplated. If the said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, unless an extension of time is granted by said Board of Trustees, this franchise shall immediately cease and determine.

Section 11. The grantee of this franchise shall, upon the determination of the fact that it is the successful bidder, file a bond running to the City of South San Francisco for at least two (2) good and sufficient sureties to be approved by said Board of Trustees, in the penal sum of one thousand (\$1,000.00), conditioned that such bidder shall well and truly observe, fulfill and perform each and every term and condition of said right, privilege or franchise. Said grantee, its successors and assigns, shall retain possession of said property and equipment, and maintain the same in good condition, and operate the same as herein specified, and be entitled to receive the profits arising therefrom, until the purchase price ascertained as aforesaid shall have been paid.

Section 12. At any time after the twenty-five years next succeeding the date of the passage of this ordinance, said city shall have the right and privilege, with or without the consent of the franchisee herein granted, to purchase the plant and equipment of said grantee, its successors and assigns, by paying therefor the amount of such bond, then the whole of the penal sum therein named shall be taken and be deemed to be liquidated damages, and shall be recoverable from the principal and sureties upon said bond; said bond shall be paid within five days after this franchise is awarded, and before the final passage of this ordinance.

Section 13. At any time after the twenty-five years next succeeding the date of the passage of this ordinance, said city shall have the right and privilege, with or without the consent of the franchisee herein granted, to purchase the plant and equipment of said grantee, its successors and assigns, by paying therefor the amount of such bond, then the whole of the penal sum therein named shall be taken and be deemed to be liquidated damages, and shall be recoverable from the principal and sureties upon said bond; said bond shall be paid within five days after this franchise is awarded, and before the final passage of this ordinance.

Section 14. The grantee of this franchise, its successors and assigns, shall enter into such agreement or agreements with the grantee of any franchise for such other line for the exchange of transfers as shall be fair and equitable, having regard to conditions which shall exist at such time.

Section 15. In the event that any other street railway line shall be built through the City of South San Francisco during the continuance of this franchise herein granted, pay to said City of South San Francisco two (2) per cent of the gross annual receipts arising from the use, operation or possession of the right, privilege or franchise granted in Section 1, of this ordinance; provided, however, that no percentage shall be paid for the first five (5) years succeeding the date of said franchise, but thereafter such percentage shall be paid annually on the first day of May.

Section 16. A book of tickets for the transportation of pupils under the age of sixteen years in going to and from public schools shall be sold for fifty (50) cents, each book to contain twenty (20) tickets and shall be received by said grantee on its street railroad between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. during the days in which said public schools are in session.

Section 17. Said grantee is required to file in the office of the City Clerk of said City of South San Francisco a written notice of the provisions of this ordinance, under its corporate seal, within thirty (30) days after the final passage and approval of this ordinance, and the provisions of this ordinance shall be taken and deemed to be a contract between said City of South San Francisco, and said grantee from and after the date on which it shall take effect.

Section 18. This ordinance shall be published in "The Enterprise," a weekly newspaper published and circulated in said City of South San Francisco, and shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days after the date of its passage, provided the acceptance mentioned in Section 17 hereof shall have been filed with said City Clerk; otherwise said ordinance shall be null and void of no effect.

That it is proposed by said Board of Trustees to grant said right, privilege and franchise upon the terms and conditions set forth in said draft ordinance, and

that the character of said right, privilege and franchise is fully described in the aforesaid draft ordinance, to which reference is hereby made, and that the term for which it is proposed to grant said right, privilege or franchise is fifty (50) years from and after the date on which the ordinance grant-

ing the same shall take effect; and

That sealed bids for the grant of said right, privilege or franchise will be received by said Board of Trustees and may be filed with the City Clerk of said City of South San Francisco up to the hour of eight (8) o'clock p. m. on Monday, the 30th day of August, 1915;

and that the successful bidder and his assigns must, during the life of said franchise, pay to said City of South San Francisco two (2) per cent of the gross annual receipts arising from the use, operation or possession of said right, privilege or franchise, as more fully expressed in Section 14 of the aforesaid ordinance, to which reference is hereby made; and

That the said Board of Trustees will meet in open session on Monday, the 30th day of August, 1915, at the hour of eight (8) o'clock p. m. at its chamber at No. 310 Linden Avenue in said City of South San Francisco, and will then and there open and read the said bids, and that said right, privilege or franchise will be struck off, sold and awarded to the person, firm or corporation who shall make the highest cash bid therefor; provided that at the time of opening said bids, any responsible person, firm or corporation present or represented may bid for said right, privilege or franchise, sum not less than ten (10) per cent above the highest bid thereof and said bid so made may be raised not less than ten (10) per cent by any other responsible bidder, and said bidding may so continue until said right, privilege or franchise shall be struck off and awarded by said Board of Trustees to the highest bidder therefor in Gold Coin of the United States; and

That each sealed bid shall be accompanied with cash or a certified check payable to the Treasurer of said City of South San Francisco for the full amount of said bid, and no sealed bids will be considered unless said cash or check is deposited therewith, and the successful bidder shall deposit at least ten (10) per cent of the amount of his bid with the City Clerk of said City of South San Francisco before the franchise shall be struck off to him; and if he shall fail to make such deposit immediately, then, and in that case, his bid shall not be received and shall be

given to said grantee, its successors or assigns, of the intention of said city to purchase, at least six months prior to the date of the expiration of this franchise. The valuation herein provided for shall be determined in the manner following:

Within twenty (20) days after the service of such notice, said Board of Trustees shall select two (2) appraisers, and said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall select two (2) appraisers. The four appraisers so selected shall, within twenty (20) days after their appointment, select a fifth appraiser. The appraisers so chosen shall forthwith proceed to determine an appraisal such value, as of the date of the expiration of this franchise. The decision of a majority of said appraisers shall be final and conclusive, and such as soon as made, be given in writing to said city and to said grantee, its successors and assigns, who shall bear equally the expense of the appraisal proceeding.

The appraisers shall be permitted personally, or by any person or persons designated by them, to inspect the plant and all records, books of account, vouchers, bills, contracts and documents of said grantee, its successors or assigns, for the purpose of fully informing themselves of such value.

(c) Any vacancy or vacancies occurring at any time in said Board of Appraisers, by death, resignation, disqualification or inability to act, may be filled within fifteen (15) days by the party or body making such original appointment.

(d) If said city shall elect to make the purchase herein provided for, it shall do so by ordinance adopted by the Board of Trustees within thirty (30) days after the price has been determined by said Board of Appraisers and given as aforesaid; said city shall have three months after the passage of the ordinance wherein said election to purchase shall be made, in which to pay the price so ascertained as aforesaid shall have been paid.

(e) On the payment of such purchase price said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall transfer to the said city any and every franchise, right and privilege pertaining to said street railroad which said grantee, its successors or assigns, or any franchise, right and privilege or franchise granted to it by the city or any other governing body, and regarding conflicting acts, and the amendments to said acts and said application, order and resolution and acts of the Legislature of the State of California are expressly made a part of this notice.

Dated July 26, 1915.

WILLIAM J. SMITH,
City Clerk.
7-31-51

That the successful bidder shall deposit with the City Clerk of the City of South San Francisco, within twenty-four (24) hours of the acceptance of his bid, the remaining ninety (90) per cent of the amount thereof; and in case he in said fail to do so, then the said deposit thereto made shall be forfeited and the award of said franchise shall be void; and the said franchise shall then and there by said Board of Trustees be again offered for sale to the highest bidder therefor, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as hereinbefore provided; and in case said bidder shall fail to deposit with the City Clerk of said City of South San Francisco the remaining ninety (90) per cent of his bid within twenty-four (24) hours after its acceptance, the award to him of said franchise shall be set aside and the deposit thereto made by him shall be forfeited; and

DISRAELI'S FEAR OF PRUSSIA

THE MARITIME AMBITIONS OF GERMANY CAUSED HIM TO QUESTION THE EFFECT ON ENGLAND.

English papers are reprinting the following extract from a speech delivered by Disraeli in 1848, in a Parliamentary debate on the disputes between Germany and Denmark over the Schleswig-Holstein question:

"Germany is the center of Europe and has no reason, one would think, to complain of the territorial advantages which have been allotted to it. Its broad and rich lands are watered by the three most considerable rivers of Europe—the Rhine, the Elbe and the Danube. But Germany, which possesses almost every other advantage, is not a great naval power, and Germany wants a coast. This is the real reason why Denmark, supposed to be weak, is to be invaded in this age of liberty on the plea of nationality. It is to gain the harbors of the Baltic and to secure the mouths of the Elbe that the plea of German nationality is put forth. Hitherto, in the Baltic, Russia and the Scandinavian peninsula have prevented this project of Germany; while Holland and Great Britain have intercepted in the North Sea its maritime development. But now, under the shelter of the plea of nationality, taking advantage of the fact that the king of Denmark possesses in Schleswig perhaps 150,000 subjects of the German race, his dominions are to be invaded, and may be conquered, notwithstanding the valor of his few but determined subjects, in order that Prussia may suddenly appear as a great maritime power. I do not wish to argue this case with respect to the interests of England. I do not wish to say anything about whether it is or is not for the interest of England that a new naval power should spring up among the nations of the Baltic or the northern seas. But this I wish to lay down as a principle—and it is for the interest of England, and not of England alone, but of all Europe, that peace should be maintained. And peace cannot be maintained if the policy of Prussia be permitted to pass unnoticed and uncensored."—New York Evening Post.

Mrs. Stroogmire (about to start with the picnic party)—Let me see—here are the wraps, here's the lunch basket, here's the opera glass, and here's the bundle of umbrellas. I think we've got everything, and yet—children, we haven't forgotten anything, have we?

Husband and father (standing meekly at the horses' heads)—Shall I get in?—Exchange.

"You prefer a typewriter to pen and ink?"

"Yes," replied the round-shouldered man. "It saves argument. Whenever the boss comes around he can hear the typewriter and be sure you're working."

Probably the biggest human feet are those of a Chicago girl named Lizzie Mertz. They are said to measure 16½ inches each. It is reported that she once kicked a young man and fractured his spine.

QUEEN ELENA OF ITALY.

A few years ago, when I was in Italy, and an Italian lady was complaining of Queen Elena's inability to cope with her new position, and especially of her failure to spend money on her clothes as a queen should, my mind traveled back to the little church in the monastery of Cettinje, where Queen Elena, then the young Princess of Montenegro, with her sisters and her parents had come to worship, and I remembered the poor people who worshiped with her. My Italian friend said:

"What do you think she did the other day? She refused to buy a pretty hat because it cost a hundred francs! 'What makes it so expensive?' she asked. 'This piece of lace is real, your majesty,' the milliner explained. 'Then take it off and put on something less expensive. I cannot wear a costly bibelot on my head when people are starving.' Imagine a queen refusing to wear a hundred francs hat because people were starving!"

The contemptuous indignation of my Italian friend was great; but I realized that she could not see the world through the eyes of Queen Elena. She had not been to Montenegro; she had not seen the huts, the gaunt women, the rocks with meager cultivated crevices between, and above all she had not seen the frontier posts studded with graves. But I had been to Tserna-Gora; I had seen it all. I had partaken of their frugal fare, and I understood the Queen of Italy. There are some things that become printed on one's soul, and not even the crown of a queen can efface them.

He Sought Relief

A sad-eyed man turned his back on the magazine stand and sighed in distress.

"What's the matter?" asked the newsdealer. "Can't you find what you want?"

"I should say not!" the sad-eyed man replied. "And every month, it seems to me, things get worse. I want to buy a popular magazine—popular, I said—that isn't just like every other popular magazine in America. Why doesn't some one get out a magazine and call it the Relief? If an editor only knew what to omit, he could become famous overnight."

"It sounds logical," the dealer agreed. "Let's hear some more."

The sad-eyed man drew out an envelope, on the back of which he had scribbled some notes.

"Here's the whole plan in a nutshell," he said. "Read this list."

And the list was as follows:

No girl head on the cover.

No "blurbs" about our own stuff.

No special war correspondents.

No illustrations by James Montgomery Flagg.

Nothing about Walter Johnson or "Ty" Cobb.

No magazine love verse.

No back-to-the-farm talk.

No articles on efficiency.

Nix on Robert Chambers.

And no editorial on "Youth."

"I suppose you want all the friends you can get."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "only I can't help wishing a whole lot of them would be as assertive before election as they are afterward."—Washington Star.



THE FIRST LESSON TO LEARN

Every family should know that TRADING AT HOME means CIVIC PROSPERITY.

READ THE HOME PAPER!
NOTE THE HOME BARGAINS!
SPEND YOUR DOLLAR AT HOME!

CALIFORNIA GETS \$75,000 CONTRACT.

An important home-industry victory has just been announced by the state board of control, the chairman of which is John Neylan, and has to do with the metal license signs for automobiles, motorcycles and other forms of motor vehicles. These signs have been the subject of a battle royal between California manufacturers and eastern ones regularly every year for some time back. Heretofore the work has been sent to eastern shops.

The contract for the 1916 signs this year has been awarded to the California Metal Enameling Company of Bairdstown, Southern California. This contract is for 400,000 automobile signs and 50,000 motorcycle plates, and will probably mean a total cash consideration of something in excess of \$75,000. This is truly a contract of some size and means much to California home industry.

A gratifying feature in the award is that the California bid was 20 per cent lower than the bid of the lowest eastern bidder. The contract was won purely and simply on merit. The competition met with was from the largest and richest of eastern enameling plants. This is a triumph that ought to set at rest the ill-founded idea that manufacturing in the east is always on a less expensive basis than in California. The practical results of this sort of home industry is that scores of workmen will be kept busy for many months in this California factory making these plates and receiving and spending their wages in this state. If the contract had gone east it would have meant that every California automobile owner would have contributed his individual mite toward making up the \$75,000 which would have been sent across the country to build up eastern enameling plants.—C. R. Thorburn, secretary, Home Industry League.

THE JEW IN AMERICA.

With the large place the Jews have in the life of this country at present we are well acquainted, but we have seldom thought of their activity in the colonial period of our history or in the early days of the republic. At the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society, held in New York City, the first day's session was devoted to the activity and influence of Jews, mostly of Portuguese stock, during our colonial and revolutionary periods. One paper brought out the part played by the Gratz brothers, Jewish merchants of Philadelphia, in the trade development of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. A paper read by Dr. Harold Korn of New York gave the results of a careful study of advertisements in the newspapers of New York and Massachusetts from 1761 to 1789, showing the extent and the varied nature of Jewish mercantile activity at that period. Another paper brought out the part played by a Jew—Moses M. Hays—in the introduction of Freemasonry into the country. Secretary Friedenberg, as the result of extended research, reported that when the revolution came the Jews, almost without exception, took the American side. "So far as is known," he said, "there were only two Jewish families among the United Empire Loyalists." Scattered over all the face of the earth, it has generally been true that the Jews as a people have been loyal to the land they have adopted, and this sometimes in the face of religious persecution.

A maiden went into the water To bathe; but her mamma she sater And after some effort she cater, And back to the sea-beach she brater, Like a lamb led away to slater, She told her she always had thater An obedient, dutiful dater, And if she'd done as she'd tater, She'd have staid on the shore; and she'd ater Resist her desire for the water.

Modifying It.

"She threatened to throw hot water in my face," said a school attendance officer, referring to a woman who had been summoned in respect of the truancy of her child.

"You must not throw hot water," the judge told the defendant. "You can heap coals of fire on his head, if you like."

THE FLOURISHING INDIANS.

The majority of people believe that the American Indian is gradually dying off and that in another generation or so the last Indian will have gone the way of the last buffalo. Occasionally some magazine writer grows sentimental over this, and advocates of life in the open cinch their arguments by pointing to the Indian who flourished when he roved the plains and lived in tepees, but degenerated and died when civilization was forced upon him.

The census bureau will issue shortly a special report showing that in 1910 there were 265,683 Indians in this country and Alaska, an increase of 17,430, or 7 per cent over the number reported in 1890, when the bureau took its first census of the Indians.

The Indian population is increasing, and, furthermore, the report will show there is an increasing attendance at school and decreasing illiteracy, an increase in the percentage of self-supporting Indians, and a great increase in the percentage who are deserting the government reservations and going to live on farms of their own and in towns as white persons live.

Work and civilization are not as deadly to "free-born Americans" as some of us have believed.

Ireland Again.

He had heard and read a lot about Ireland, but had never been in the country before.

As he passed through an almost uninhabited district, he came upon a cottage. He drew near, and, to his horror, beheld a poor old woman seated on a stone outside the hut with her humble belongings gathered round her.

An eviction! Then what he had read was true, after all. He looked at the resigned face of the old dame, seated with her household goods all around her, alone in that desolate land.

He must do something. Walking up to her, he tenderly placed a five-pound note in her thin hand. He noted with some pleasure the look of amazement that grew in her eyes as she realized this generosity.

"Tell me, what is the trouble, mother," he asked, gently.

"Thank ye, kindly sir! It's me old man inside whitewashin' the place from top to bottom."

Not Ambitious.

The teacher sent the son of a Newburgh politician before the schoolmaster for a serious misdemeanor.

"Young man," said the schoolmaster, as he gazed severely at the youth, "do you know that you are a candidate for a severe whipping?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy, "and I hope I'll be defeated."

"Mamma, is papa goin' to die an' go to heaven?"

"Why, Bobby, what put such an absurd idea into your head?"—Life.

His Choice.
He used to dance with Annie,
She waltzed with fairy grace;
He used to drive with Fannie,
She had such a pretty face;
He used to call on Clara—
She always praised his book;
But he finally married Mary—
For she knew how to cook.

"Why are children so much worse than they used to be?"
"I attribute it to improved ideas in building."
"How so?"
"Shingles are scarce, and you can't spank a boy with a tin roof."

"I follow the medical profession," remarked the new comer proudly.
"Surgeon?" was asked politely.
"No, undertaker," he replied gravely.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Fond Mother—Improvise? Why, my daughter can improvise any piece of music you put before her.—Judge.

If You Want GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from THE GREAT ABATTOIR
AT SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
San Mateo County Cal.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY ORDER OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

In the Superior Court in and for the County of San Mateo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of Alma L. Wood, Deceased.—No. 1917.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the verified petition of E. E. Cunningham, executor of the estate of Alma L. Wood, deceased, on file herein, that it is the desire of the testator, in his will, to have the debts, expenses, and charges of administration of the estate of said deceased, which have already accrued, and which will or may accrue hereafter during the administration of said estate, to be paid out of the real estate of said deceased;

It is ordered by the Court that all persons interested in the estate of said Alma L. Wood, deceased, appear before said Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, at the Court-room thereof, in said County and State, on the 9th day of September, 1917, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why an order, as prayed for, in the petition should not be granted for the said executor to sell the real estate of said deceased, at either public or private sale for the purposes mentioned in the petition, as he shall judge to be for the best interests of said estate and of the parties interested therein;

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four (4) successive weeks, in "The Enterprise," a newspaper printed and published in said County.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1917.
GEO. H. BUCK,
8-7-57 Judge of said Superior Court.

Help! Help! Help!

If You Need Help a Want Ad. Will Get You a New Maid.

Truth Is Found at the Bottom of the Well—ALSO IN THIS PAPER.



FOR plumbing work that will relieve you from anxiety as to the sanitary conditions in your household rely on us in every respect. You cannot be too careful about sinks, drains and bathroom appliances. When neglected they will surely poison the air that you and your family breathe. Do not delay.

Good Plumbing Means Good Health

W. L. HICKEY
Sanitary Plumbing and Gasfitting
379 Grand Ave., South San Francisco, Cal.